



**FORTY-FIRST**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**HEALTH OF STAFFORD.**

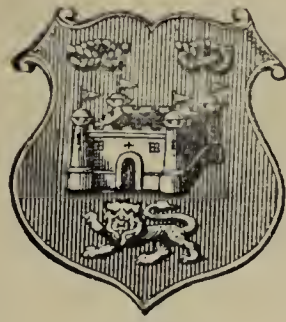
**F. MILNES BLUMER,**

B.A. Dunelm, M.B. & C.M. Edin.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**1914.**

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Stafford,

17th May, 1915.

**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forty-first  
Annual Report of the Health of the Borough of Stafford.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. MILNES BLUMER.





# Report.

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**Area.**—The Borough of Stafford contains an area of 1,084 acres.

**Population.**—Estimated by the Registrar-General's method the population for 1914, including the Public Institutions, is 24,131, distributed as follows:—

Stafford Borough	..	..	..	..	22,685
County Mental Hospital		..	..	911	
Infirmery	..	..	..	50	
Workhouse	..	..	..	203	
H.M. Prison	..	..	..	282	
				—	1,446
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	24,131*	
					<hr/>

The population gives an average density of 22.2 persons per acre.

**Births.**—The number of Births registered during the year was 580, of which 285 were males and 295 were females. The returns are equal to an annual rate of 25.25 per 1000, compared with 25.57 last year, and 25.74 the average for the preceeding five years. Illegitimate births numbered 25 or 4.3 per cent. of the total. In the previous year the percentage was 5.5. Comparative statistics are given in Table I.

**Deaths.**—The total number of Deaths registered in the district during the year was 445. There were 142 deaths of persons who did not belong to the Borough previous to their admission into one or other of the public institutions, and there were 9 deaths of residents not registered in the district. The CORRECTED number of deaths, therefore, was 312. Of these 168 were males and 144 were females. The nett death-rate was 13.58, compared with 13.22 for last year and 13.62 the average for the preceding five years.

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\*The *Corrected Rates* are calculated upon a population of 22,963, obtained by adding 278 to the Borough figures, i.e., the proportion of those in the institutions which belong to the borough.

**Quarterly Returns.**—The 312 nett deaths were returned thus :—

1st Quarter	.. ..	90	Death-rate	..	15.67
2nd „	.. ..	75	„	..	13.06
3rd „	.. ..	66	„	..	11.49
4th „	.. ..	81	„	..	14.10
Average	.. ..	78	Average	..	13.58

**Infantile Mortality.**—There were 56 deaths of infants under a year old, which are equal to a rate of 96 per 1000 registered births. The average for the preceding five years was 61 deaths with a rate of 105. More than a third of the infants died during their first week of life from Congenital Weakness (15) and Convulsions (5). As to Causation, Measles accounted for 3, Whooping Cough 3, Convulsions 8, Bronchitis and Pneumonia 8, Intestinal Disease 8, Congenital Malformations 7, Premature Birth 4, Wasting 11, Other Causes 4. The following figures apply to the feeding of the 56 infants who died :—

Breast wholly	.. ..	8
Breast partly	.. ..	2
Artificially entirely	.. ..	20
Only lived a few hours	.. ..	15
Not known	.. ..	11
		—
		56
		—

**Zymotic Diseases.**—There were 35 deaths registered as due to the chief Zymotic Diseases. Measles caused 15 of the deaths, Whooping Cough 8, Enteric Fever 1, and Diarrhœa 11. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. The Zymotic death-rate was 1.52 per 1000, compared with 0.57 the previous year, and 1.18 the average during the preceding decennium.



TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORRECTED DEATHS FROM EACH OF THE SEVEN CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE  
TEN YEARS 1904 TO 1913 AND IN THE YEAR 1914.

DISEASES.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average Annual Number of Deaths in the ten years 1904-1913	1914
Small-pox ...	... 8	... 13	... ..	... 32	... ..	... ..	... 21	... 5	... 7	... 1	... 8.7	... 15
Measles ...	... 1	... 1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... 3	... ..	... ..	... .5	... ..
Scarlet Fever ...	... 2	... ..	... 2	... 1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... 3	... 2	... ..	... 1.0	... ..
Diphtheria ...	... 1	... 8	... 4	... ..	... ..	... 10	... 1	... 1	... 1	... ..	... 2.6	... 8
Whooping Cough ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Fever { Typhus ...	... 3	... 1	... ..	... ..	... 1	... 1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... .6	... 1
Enteric ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Continued ...	... 16	... 12	... 19	... 4	... 5	... 9	... 5	... 41	... 2	... 12	... 12.5	... 11
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	35	25	37	6	20	27	53	12	13	25.9	35
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 living '....	1.47	1.64	1.17	1.71	0.27	0.89	1.21	2.42	0.54	0.57	1.18	1.52

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—There were 25 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis with an annual rate of 1.08 per 1000. These figures are almost the same as those of the previous two years, and compare with 30.4 deaths and a rate of 1.39, the average during the previous ten years.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1904	25	1.18
1905	25	1.17
1906	33	1.54
1907	30	1.38
1908	38	1.72
1909	32	1.43
1910	32	1.43
1911	38	1.73
1912	26	1.17
1913	27	1.19
Yearly Average 1904-1913	30.6	1.39
1914	25	1.08

**Notification of Infectious Diseases.**—There were 161 cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, made up as follows :—Diphtheria 16, Erysipelas 14, Scarlet Fever 34, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 74, and other forms of Tuberculosis 16. The following table gives the comparative figures, so far as they are obtainable, for the previous ten years

(NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES).

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average for ten years.	1914
Small-pox	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	...
Scarlet Fever	12	24	47	28	31	77	29	30	26	25	32.9	34
Diphtheria	12	6	2	5	3	3	5	22	28	10	9.6	16
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	6	6	4	3	3	1	...	1	5	3.7	1
Erysipelas	15	22	6	8	12	11	10	22	14	11	13.1	14
Puerperal Fever	1	2	...	3	2	2	...	4	3	...	1.7	2
Ophthalmia-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	49	...	74
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	16
Total	57	60	61	48	51	96	45	78	143	117	...	161

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 34 cases of Scarlet Fever, the average for ten years being 32.9. Three cases occurred concurrently at one house, the remaining 31 cases appearing singly in separate houses. That the infection did not spread in a single instance to other members of the household proves the efficacy of early isolation and disinfection. By referring to Table II. the age incidence of this and the other fevers will be seen. Isolation in hospital was resorted to in all the cases but two.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 16 cases of Diphtheria notified, compared with 9.6 the yearly average during the preceding decennium. Two cases appeared in the Infirmary, the remainder occurred in separate houses, and they were all isolated in hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Stafford enjoys a welcome immunity from this disease. The average during the previous ten years was 3.7. Last year there was only one case reported, that of a child of seven years who had just gone through an attack of measles. It was in a serious condition when notified, and as there were six other children in the house (Telegraph Street) it was a matter of urgency to get it into hospital; but it died the next morning. I found nothing in the condition of the premises to which I could attribute the illness.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified, one of which was fatal. The usual investigations and precautions were carried out in both instances. The midwife who nursed the fatal case will not be allowed in future to practise, as she has been struck off the roll by the Central Midwives' Board.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—By an order of the Local Government Board the compulsory notification of this disease became universal throughout England and Wales on April 1st. Five years previously I had pointed out the seriousness of this ailment, and urged you to have it added to the list of diseases notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1899. In my Annual Report for 1909 the following passage occurs—  
 “Inflammation of the eyes in newly-born infants is the cause of much blindness occurring among young children. The disease runs a rapid course, and unless prompt and efficient means of treatment are adopted the virulence of the poison soon destroys the delicate membrane of the eye. Where the results are so disastrous to the the welfare of the child, injuring or altogether destroying its sight, and consequently destroying to a large extent its powers of appreciating the realities of life, and its power of maintaining itself later on, the obligation on us to use every possible means to secure treatment for the child is obvious. That can be assured by compulsory notification.”  
 Although you did not then endorse my recommendation, the soundness of my advice is now apparent by the Order now issued. By the antiseptic precautions now carried out at child birth by all competent nurses we may hope to reduce very considerably the number of cases of the disease. Indeed it is already apparent. Only four cases were notified to me during the nine months of



last year the Order was in force, and recovery followed in all. Arrangements have been made with the Stafford District Nursing Society whereby their nurses will look after such cases as may require their assistance.

TUBERCULOSIS—There were 90 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, 74 of which were Pulmonary. When we consider that 25 deaths of Phthisis were registered in the same period, equal to a rate of 33.7 per 100 notified cases, it shews very clearly the serious fatality of this dread disease. It is early days yet to say if the campaign against Tuberculosis—at any rate in its Pulmonary form—is being carried out on the wisest lines. I am personally not sanguine that Sanatorium treatment for short terms is going to be of any appreciable permanent benefit to anyone, but especially so to the sufferers among the working classes, UNTIL THE HOME CONDITIONS CAN BE APPROXIMATED TO THOSE OBTAINING AT THE SANATORIUM. The chief rôle of the Sanatorium is to point the way how to live a healthy life in healthy surroundings; but the irony of the thing is seen when the poor consumptive returns to his small dwelling in the narrow street, where the open door and open window are impossible for the other members of the family. No wonder the relapse comes only too soon. While the question of TREATMENT is still unsatisfactory, the efforts of the Sanitary Authority must be directed to the PREVENTION of tuberculosis, and this resolves itself in the main in insisting that every family shall have a healthy house, to enable it to live under healthy conditions, both at home and at work. Enquiry was made into 84 cases of tuberculosis, and the sanitary defects found to be present in the home surroundings were remedied. Overcrowding was abated, and one house was condemned as unfit for habitation. Twenty-two cases were sent from Stafford to a Sanatorium for longer or shorter periods by the Staffordshire Insurance Committee.

MEASLES appeared in October among the school children in an epidemic form and spread rapidly. The type of disease was severe and was associated with much bronchitis and bronchopneumonia. I recommended the closing of the Infants' Departments of the following schools:—Corporation Street, St. Paul's, Littleworth, St. Austin's, St. Patrick's, North Street, and Tenterbanks. They remained closed until after the Christmas holidays, by which time the epidemic had spent itself.

WHOOPING COUGH, which appeared in the latter part of 1913, was prevalent in the town up to August, when it practically disappeared. It was not found to be necessary to close any of the schools in consequence of this disease.

**The Isolation Hospital** has 22 beds arranged in three separate blocks of two wards each. The additional accommodation afforded by the new block, which was built in 1912, has been of great service, and I am now able to isolate doubtful cases of infection until their true nature has become manifest. During the year 80 cases were treated. They were: Scarlet Fever, 40; Diphtheria, 28; Doubtful Scarlet Fever, 2; Doubtful Diphtheria, 7; Measles, 2; Enteric Fever, 1. Of these 57 came from the Borough, 21 from the Rural District, and 2 from Gnosall.

**Vaccination Statistics.**—The subjoined figures for 1913 apply to the whole of the Stafford Union:—

Births Registered	..	..	..	..	840
Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	273
Certificates of Exemption	..	..	..	..	499
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	..	54
Postponed	..	..	..	..	4
Removed to other districts		..	..		2
Removed to places unknown		..	..		8
				—	840

**Housing Accommodation.**—The early part of the year saw the completion of the 60 working-class dwellings erected by the Corporation, 20 being erected in each of the following streets: Blakiston Street, Harrowby Street, and South Backwalls. In allotting these houses each applicant's case was carefully considered, due regard being paid to attaining the object for which the houses were erected by the municipality, namely, the abatement of overcrowding in the case of the first two mentioned streets, while in the case of South Backwalls tenants were taken from houses which had been certified as unfit for habitation. Ten of the houses in South Backwalls have two bedrooms each, and ten have three bedrooms each. We were thus able to rehouse the tenants of Copes Buildings, thirteen houses, which were under condemnation. Here a scheme of reconstruction was prepared by the owner, and was sanctioned by the Housing Committee, the result being that thirteen sanitary houses now replace the old insanitary ones, and they are all now tenanted. By the demolition, too, of an adjoining house in Backwalls the Court-yard has been opened up, thus allowing of a free cir-



culation of air. During the year I inspected 37 properties. In the case of 12 closing orders have been issued on my certificates, 4 are marked for future certification as unfit, 16 are under process of renovation or repair, and 5 were found to be satisfactory. In addition to these houses closing orders have been issued in the case of 28 others (Cope's Buildings and Plant's Square property) which had previously been reported on, but no action taken pending the building of the houses mentioned above. In my last report I mentioned it had been decided to erect another forty houses to accommodate families from property which would have to be condemned. Negotiations have been entered into with St. Chad's Trustees with the result that the Corporation have acquired the option of purchasing a site upon which to build the houses. It is part of the allotments situated between the Marston and Sandon Roads, and is, I think, the most advantageous site available. The scheme is at present in suspense, as the Housing Committee did not consider it desirable to finance so large an undertaking in the position altered as it is by the outbreak of war. And the Local Government Board have since announced that they will not sanction a loan for a scheme of this nature so long as the war lasts. Apart from the veto of the Local Government Board, I think the Committee were justified in not pushing forward the scheme at this juncture, when the state of the labour market and the price of materials would seriously alter the whole economic foundation upon which a successful housing scheme could be financed. The governing factor of any such undertaking is the all-important one of rent, for unless the house can be let at a rent low enough to meet the requirements of the poorer classes the scheme will not correct the evil it is meant to meet. Any such scheme carried out to-day would cost fifty per cent. more than it would have done when I pleaded with you to take action more than four years ago. It is no good now decrying the time that was wasted before the Town Council made up its mind to take action ; but it is certainly to be deplored that such a delay may mean a serious increase in the rent which will be charged on the houses when in the course of time they are erected, and that this may militate against the success of a scheme which aims at the social elevation of the slum dweller.

**Sewage Disposal.**—In my last report I mentioned the installation of an experimental plant to treat a portion of the sewage on bacteriological lines, as the land at the filtration beds was no longer able to cope satisfactorily with the amount of sewage that had to be dealt with. The experiments carried out have been

quite satisfactory, and it is now proposed to adopt and carry out this system as soon as sanction has been obtained from the Local Government Board.

**Sanitary Inspection.**—A table is appended giving statistics of work done during the year in the Inspector of Nuisance's Department. In the inspection of houses foul conditions of one kind or another were found in 46 cases. In this connection 57 notices were served to secure abatement in 32 instances. Twenty-five cases of overcrowding were dealt with, and abatement was secured in 20 cases after 33 notices had been served. These figures are of course not a correct index of the amount of overcrowding existing in the borough at the present time. It has only been possible to deal with the flagrant cases, for until more cottages are erected it is admitted we cannot deal in any adequate way with the amount of overcrowding which is known to exist. In the Sanitary Inspector's Department 25 houses unfit for human habitation have been dealt with, with the result that the defects were remedied in 20 instances. The housing question is referred to in an earlier paragraph of this report. Forty-eight faults in connection with house drainage were discovered, 24 of which were remedied. Altogether 1,027 inspections were made and 447 defects found. Closet stoppages are continually being attended to. No fewer than 4,154 were reported to the department during the year. The Common Lodging Houses, Dairies and Milkshops, Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have all had their usual inspection, and have been reported upon as being satisfactory. In five instances informal notices were sent, and they were attended to. Two carcasses of tuberculous meat were voluntarily surrendered, and two seizures of unwholesome food (a rabbit and a turkey) were made. There were no prosecutions. Eighty-nine houses were disinfected after infectious disease, and 69 lots of bedding were disinfected.

**Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**—In addition to the Local Government Board Tables there is appended one giving the statistics required by the Home Secretary. The following is a summary of the work done under the provisions of the Act. There are on the register 231 workshops, including 29 retail bakehouses. The chief industries carried on are bootmaking and boot-repairing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, cabinet making, upholstering, box-making and brush-making. There were 45 names of outworkers on the register, and 40 notices were served on occupiers as to sending in lists. There were 52 inspections of factories made, and 487 of workshops and workplaces. The defects found

were : want of cleanliness 3, other nuisances 2, insufficient sanitary accommodation 1, and unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation 7. These were all remedied.

Appended to this report are :—

- I.—Tables of Statistics drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board.
- II.—Table giving a Summary of the Sanitary work done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year.
- III.—Report of the Health Visitor, giving a Summary of her work in connection with the Notification of Births Act, the Regulations as to Tuberculosis, Inspection of Factories and Workshops, and other matters.

F. MILNES BLUMER.

STAFFORD,

17th May, 1915.



## REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR.

### STATISTICS FOR 1914.

Birth Inquiries (first visits)	..	..	..	347
Birth—Re-visits	..	..	..	1228
Infantile Mortality Inquiries	..	..	..	34
Visits (on report of School Medical Officer	..			41
Tuberculosis Inquiries	..	..	..	84
Tuberculosis Re-visits	..	..	..	239
Inspections of Municipal Working-class dwellings	..	..	..	123
Inspection of Factories	..	..	..	13
Inspection of Workshops	..	..	..	22

The number of infants visited during the past year was 347. Of this number 228 were re-visited.

It was found, with regard to the feeding of infants, that 287 were breast-fed, 24 partially breast-fed, and 36 entirely artificially fed. Of the 287, however, who were breast-fed at first, in 40 cases this was discontinued for various reasons after a few weeks.

Very few children are put to sleep separate from their parents. Only 53 of the infants visited were provided with cots or cradles at night.

With regard to the feeding bottles used, of the 100 infants artificially fed 69 were fed with boat-shaped bottles, and 31 are still fed with unhygienic "tube" ones.

Sanitary defects found in the houses visited have been reported to the Inspector of Nuisances. Thirty-one of these have been reported during the year, and of these 23 have been abated and 8 have not yet been completed. Also 12 houses have been reported which have neither sink nor tap in them but only a common tap shared with several houses. Four houses have had sinks and taps placed in them. The others have not been done, in some instances because there is no suitable place for them to be fixed.

Inquiry has been made into 84 cases of tuberculosis. Of this number 31 are children. With regard to employment, 24 were employed in the shoe-trade, 3 in engineering works, 3 dress-makers, 2 printers, and 15 in other trades of various kinds.

Eleven sanitary defects have been reported to the Inspector of Nuisances, and these have all been abated, and one house has been condemned as unfit for habitation. Two overcrowding notices have been served, and the overcrowding abated. In three instances it was found that the window of the living-room was not made to open. This has been rectified, and better ventilation secured.

Disinfection has been carried out in five cases after removal, and in twelve cases after the death of the patient.

Inquiry has also been made into 23 cases reported by the School Medical Inspector to be overcrowded or dirty. Two notices for overcrowding were served and the overcrowding abated, and two were abated without the serving of a notice. One house, found to be dilapidated, was reported to the Inspector of Nuisances, and the house has been put in repair.

During the past year the newly-erected municipal working-class dwellings have also been inspected, with a view to ascertaining the state of cleanliness, and some have been regularly re-inspected. They have been classified as 'very clean,' 'clean,' 'dirty,' or 'very dirty.' In class A are 7, class B 20, class C 20, class D 5. One house was found to be overcrowded, and the occupants were subsequently housed in larger premises.

The twenty-two workshops where women and girls are employed have been inspected, and ten of the factories. Four statutory notices have been served on account of defects found. These have all been remedied.

A. M. FARMER.





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# TABLES.

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# LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE I.

STAFFORD (BOROUGH).

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- cor- rected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents regis- tered in the District	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.		
												Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	23765	594	594	26.28	444	18.68	156	2	64	107	290	13.02
1910	23728	528	528	23.69	433	18.24	127	1	50	94	307	13.77
1911	23383	586	585	26.76	491	20.99	154	8	69	118	345	15.78
1912	23436	589	586	26.42	416	17.7	148	5	47	80	273	12.31
1913	23591	582	580	25.57	424	17.97	133	9	74	127	300	13.22
1914	24131	580	580	25.25	445	18.44	142	9	56	96	312	13.58

Area of District in acres  
(land and inland } 1,084  
water).

Total population at all ages ... 23,383 } At Census  
Total families or separate occupiers ... 4,578 } of  
1911.

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	No. OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards	
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (inclg. Memb. eroup)	16	2	4	7	2	1	...	...	16
Erysipelas .....	14	...	...	1	4	6	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	34	1	21	5	3	...	...	...	32
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	72	1	18	18	24	11	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	18	1	2	8	4	2	...	...	...
Totals .....	161	6	9	52	32	39	20	3	49

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURNS.

### TABLE III.

### Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1914.

[illegible]





LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	{ Certified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
{ Scarlet Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
{ Diphtheria and Croup.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculosis Meningitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Convulsions .....		5	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	...	8
{ Laryngitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Pneumonia (all forms) .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	7
{ Diarrhœa .....		...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
{ Enteritis .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
{ Gastritis .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Syphilis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rickets .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis .....		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Congenital Malformations .....		5	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	7
{ Premature Birth .....		4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
{ Atrophy, Debility, and .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Marasmus .....		6	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	11
{ Other Causes .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals .....		20	...	...	1	21	12	11	7	5	56

Nett Births { legitimate 555  
in the year { illegitimate 25

Nett Deaths { legitimate infants 53  
in the year of { illegitimate infants 3



# STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1914, in the Urban District of Stafford.

TABLE V.

				Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances abated after Notice by	
				Inspections & Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools :									
{	Foul Conditions ... ..			...	46	46	11	25	7
	Structural Defects ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	Overcrowding ... ..			...	12	12	4	8	4
	Unfit for Habitation ... ..			...	25	25	8	13	7
Lodging-houses ... ..				109	...	...	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..				48	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsheds ... ..				50	3	3	...	3	...
Bakehouses ... ..				258	2	2	...	2	...
Slaughter-houses ... ..				543	...	...	...	...	...
Canal Boats ... ..				19	...	...	...	...	...
Ash Bins ... ..				...	4	4	2	1	0
Deposits of Refuse & Manure ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Closets ... ..				...	123	123	20	98	14
House Drainage :									
{	Defective Traps ... ..			...	3	3	...	1	...
	No Connection ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Faults ... ..			...	48	48	6	38	4
Water Supply ... ..				...	23	23	5	12	4
Pigsties ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept ... ..				...	9	9	...	9	...
Offensive Trades ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ... ..				...	1	1	...	1	...
Other Nuisances ... ..				...	148	148	42	94	30
Closet Stoppages ... ..				...	4154	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ... ..				1027	4601	447	89	305	70
									No.
Unwholesome food.	Number of Carcases surrendered ... ..							2	
	Number of Seizures ... ..							2	
	Condemned by Magistrate ... ..							1	
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale ... ..							None	
	Convictions ditto ditto ... ..							„	
Food & Drugs Act.	Samples taken for Analysis ... ..							„	
	Number found adulterated, etc ... ..							„	
	Proceedings taken ... ..							„	
	Number of Convictions ... ..							„	
	Samples of water taken for Analysis ... ..							„	
„ „ condemned as unfit for use							„		
Precautions against Infectious Disease.									
Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed ... ..							69		
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease ... ..							89		
Schools ditto ditto ... ..							1		
Prosecutions for not notifying Existence of Infectious Disease ... ..							.		
Convictions ditto ditto ... ..									
Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Person or things ... ..							1		
Convictions ditto ditto ... ..									

(Signed) JOHN EVANS,  
Inspector of Nuisances.

January 22nd, 1915.

TABLE VI.

# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	52	8	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	247	3	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)	240	2	...
Total ...	539	13	...

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—			
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	...
Other Nuisances ...	2	2	...
( insufficient ...	1	1	...
( unsuitable or defective ...	7	7	...
( not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation			
Total ...	13	13	...

## 3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.

Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.

Once in the Year.

Twice in the Year.

Outworkers.  
Contrac-  
tors.

Outworkers.  
Work-  
men.

Lists.

Lists.

Outworkers.  
Work-  
men.

Wear apparel—making, etc.  
Umbrellas, etc. ...

Total ...

#### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.

Number.

Milliners and Dressmakers

Workshops

Workplaces

Retail Bakehouses

Total number of Workshops on Register

#### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.

Number.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector

as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but

not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)

Other

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year

... Notified by H. M. Inspector

... Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector

... Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector

... Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector

... Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector

... Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector

None

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